Vol. I. .... No. 16, 014.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1890-TWELVE PAGES.

#### IRISH LEADERS ARRESTED.

JOHN DILLON AND WILLIAM O'BRIEN FLUNG INTO PRISON.

SURPRISING ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT-

THE MEN CHARGED WITH ADVISING TEN-

ANTS NOT TO PAY RENT-WARRANTS FOR OTHER LEADERS ISSUED.

Dublin, Sept. 18 .- John Dillon was arrested this morning at Ballybrack, near this city. He was conveyed on a special train to Tipperary, accomby a large military escort. O'Brien was arrested at Glengariff and taken to i House of Commons: Patrick O'Brien and the Rev. David Humphreys, o. Tipperary.

Mr. Dillon, when arrested, was visiting at the house of an uncle. He was at once hurried, under a strong guard and with the utmost secreey, to the railway station, where the special car was in waiting. As soon as he entered this the train was started for Dublin. Only a brief stop was made in this city, when the prisoner was carried on to Tipperary, the tenants of which town he is charged with having incited by his speeches to refuse payment of rent to their landlord, Mr.

The arrest of William O'Brien was made at the Glengariff Hotel. Mrs. O'Brien was present at the time. The charges against Mr. O'Brien are to those on which Mr. Dillon was arrested-conspiracy and advising tenants not to pay their rents. These charges are based on speeches made by him at Limerick and Tipperary. From Glengariff, which is at the head of Bantry Bay, and not far from Cork, Mr. O'Brien was immediately carried to that city. In addition to those already mentioned, it is

ascertained that a warrant has been issued for a Mr. Dalton, who has been active in the work of the Land League. Here in Dublin the police are keeping a strict-

watch of the headquarters of the Land League. Persons entering or leaving are subjected to close scrutiny. Dispatches from Tipperary report that the organizers of the local branch of the League there are under close police surveillance and are being constantly shadowed.

This special activity of the police leads to the further arrests. It is considered altogether probable that warrants are already out against many leaders in the Land League of secondary rank and importance who have made themselves obnoxious by the active part they have taken in recent anti-rent campaigns. No one will be surprised, therefore, to hear at any moment that other men have been taken into custody. This sudden action of the Government has fallen like a bolt from a clear sky. The Irish Nationalists had no suspicion of the impending blow, and are to know what it portends. Mingled and indignation are the predominant feelings in Dublin to-day. Dispatches from various parts of Ireland indicate that the National-

prise with which they were first heard so in gave

ernment would do next.

Mr. Dillon, in an interview after his arrest, said that the object of the Government in taking such a step was a mystery to him, unless it was their intention to prevent the mission of himself and his associates to America. He was sure, however, that the Americans would not deprive the tenants of the Tipperary and other estates of needful support, although it might be impossible for Mr. O'Brien and himself to go to Americand make a personal appeal in their behalf. In his opinion, the arrests would do more harm to the opponents of the tenants than a dozen public meetings.

Mr. Dillon also remarked that the coincidence of a priest denouncing the Irish agitation at the moment when the warrants for the arrest of himself and his associates were being drawn would appear to many not to be a mere accident. Happily, he had satisfied himself that the reports of dissension in the Irish party were unfounded, and that their ranks presented an unbroken front.

Mr. O'Brian and wife arrived at Tipesrayy at

Mr. O'Brien and wife arrived at Tipperary at n o'clock to-night. The public lamps were not lighted. The couple were enthusiastically cheered during their passage through the town. Canon Cahill and other friends met them at the court-

London, Sept. 18. - The one topic in London is the news from Ireland of the arrest to-day of several prominent Irish Nationalists. The general feeling is one of profound surprise, as the Government had kept its secret so well that no hint of its intended action had reached the public. No explanation of the reasons for the Government's course has as yet been vouchsafed. On all sides doubts are freely expressed as to the political wisdom displayed, but it is too early to estimate the effect of the arrests on public opinion in

The Parnellites, while greatly surprised, are by no means east down. Their experience in the past leads them to take a philosophical view of the situation and to expect as the final outcome advantage to their cause. Their theory of the arrests at this particular juncture is that the Government decided on them in order to prevent the departure of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to the Parnellites assert, because they feared that the effect of the speeches of the Irish orators ing outburst of American sympathy with the Irish Home Rulers, which would be of great moral help to the Liberal cause as championed by Mr. Glad-

Up to 7 o'clock this evening no definite information had reached London of the specific utterances of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien on which the warrants for their arrest were based. Neither had the Government given out any official explanation which would throw light upon their sudden and unexpected resort to a vigorous Irish policy. It is commonly supposed to-night that the ostensible grounds for Mr. O'Brien's irrest are to be found in a speech that he made last Sunday. On that day he addressed an assemblage of peasants at an insignificant village in County Cork named Schull. He dwert upon the failure of the postor crop and spoke of the gloomy outlook for widespread distress which Ireland must face this winter. Warning to his theme, he said: "For tens of thousands of small furners throughout Ireland it will become a question this winter whether they are to have feed or their landlords. Confronted with such an alternative he thought there should be no hesitancy as to a choice. He advised the tenants on every estate to meet and consult as to what proportion if any of their rent and unexpected resort to a vigorous Irish policy. It advised the tenants on every estate to meet and consult as to what proportion if any of their rent trey would honestly pay. When that question had been determined they should all abide by the decision. If the farmers, he said, should give to the landlords mone: which was needed to huy breau for their children the Irish leaders would not dare to appeal to the world to come to the resone of such a nation of slaves. But if tenants would absolutely refuse to pay a penny of rent until every family that tilled the soil was placed beyond the reach of starvation, then if the flovernment evicted starving people from their poor homes it would be swept out of existence by a torrent of English indignation, and the whole civilized worrs would send money and assistance for the benefit of the tenants.

civilized wor'l wou'l send money and assistance for the benefit of the tenants.

Michael Davitt was interviewed this afternoon in regard to the arrests. He took a hopeful view of the situation, and thought the effect would be entirely favorable to the Irish cause. "If Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien," he said, "had deliberately set out to devise plans for increasing the popularity of the Plan of Campaign and heightening the prestige of the Land League, they could not have accomplished their purpose in any way more successfully than by including Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to take precisely the step that he has taken of his own volition. It is just what they wanted. There had begun to be a feeling in Treland that the Plan of Campaign had been carried for enough. These arrests will be sure to rouse public sentiment in its favor again. Mr. Balfour has not made a greater mistake since has been in chief authority over Ireland."

Thomas P. Gill, Member of Parliament for South Louth, and a leading Irish Nationalist, said tonight that he was certain that the arrests of

Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon were made simply to prevent their departure to America. They were booked to sail on the Teutonic, which is announced to leave October 1.

Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool for New-York yesterday, has one of the largest cargoes of linen ever known to have been shipped. Many shippers are unable to secure freight space.

The arrest of John Dillon and William O'Brien two leading members of the delegation of the Irish Parliamentary party, who were about to come to America to raise money to carry on the battle in behalf of Home Rule, was a general topic of conversation vesterday among the leading Irish-Americans in Uni-Warrants have been issued for the arrest ling to the cable dispatches, that they incited of Messrs. Sheedy and Condon, members of the not to pay rent, is so old and so worn out that I do not of Messrs. Sheedy and Condon, members of the not to pay rent, is so old and so worn out that I do not of Commons: Patrick O'Brien and the Rev. operation for eighteen months when Forster was

"Parliament is not now sitting, and no

"I know it," said Mr. McMullan, "and even though it were sitting the passage of such an act would not

"Lecause under the ordinary law as it is at present both O'Brien and Dillon will be tried before a magistrate appointed by Dublin Castle, and as a matter of course will be found guilty and sentenced to impris-

"It hopes to gain time simply," replied Mr. McMullan arrival in this country of these two Ir sh members of Parliament, who are personally more popular in this country as well as in Ireland than any of the other Irish legders, all of whom are making a gallant fight for the restoration of our Parliament in Dublin. We in Ireland appreciate all that has been done for as by our race in this country, and by Americans, too, whose great moral support has done so much towards forwarding the cause, and we are well aware that the necessity now is greater than it has been for years for a renewal of this aid."

The preparations are still going on by the members of the Munic pal Council of the Irish National League in this city to give the delegates a reception. The Ancient Order of Hiberians, the Home Rule Club, the st. Pattelek's Alliance and other organizations are cooperating; for it is known that even should of lifer and Dillon be imprisoned other men will be appointed in their places to come to the United States. Parliament, who are personally more popular in this

slight decrease in the wheat crop of France. are the principal exporters of wheat to France, especially Rinssit, which produces one third more wheat than is required for her boal consumption. Outside of France, European countries, according to statistics recently gathered by the Hungarian Ministry, requirementally 123,000,000 herebilities of imported wheat to

### Berlin, Sept. 18 .- "The Reichsanzeiger," recurring to

has hitherto been to relentlessly oppose slave hunt-

San Francisco, Sept. 15.-0. L. Owens, a merchant of Manila, arrived here vesterday on the steamship Gaelle. He says that a terrible massacre occurred August 10 in the town of Ponape in the Caroli Islands. The Spanish soldiers were building a fortress rifles. On August 8 the natives overnowered the guard, seized the gans and attacked the town. Thirty two spanisids were hilled, several spanish men-of war were sent from Manile to quell the di-turbance,

The American bark Pavoy was lost six weeks ag between Manila and Glaile. The crew were saved. and surar markets, the two principal industries of the Philippine Islands, are in a denoralized condition. But little hemp and sugar have been experted to the United states this year, owing to the Hemp Trust and beet sugar industry here.

# THE FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Paris, Sept. 18.-At the conclusion of the army manocuvres at Cambral a banquet was given to the higher officers present. General Billot gave a toast to the departure of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to the sovereigns of foreign countries. Major General America. This the Government wished to stop, Baron Fredericks, military attache of the Russian Legation, gave a toast in honor of President Carnot, and declared that the foreign officers who attended the in America would be to create a fresh and strik- manoeuvres had received a goot impression of France. War, were present at the concluding review at Cam-

# THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

Breslat, Sept. 18.—At 7 o'clock this morning Em-eror William and the Emperor of Austria left Rohn-

manoeuvres of the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps ended to day. This evening Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph attended a banquet at the Schloss.

#### DUBBER MASKS FOR WORKMEN. Berlin, Sept. 18.—The men employed in the factorie in which smokeless powder is manufactured have been provided with rubber masks to protect them from the

fumes thrown off by the chemicals entering into the composition of the powder. Heretofore the men have suffered greatly from this cause. GOVERNOR O'BRIEN'S MISSION. Quebec, Sept. 18. Sir Threpce O'Brien, Governor Newfoundland, has arrived here on his way to Ottawa. He comes to Canada in connection with the French shore fishery dispules and to try to establish closer relations between Canada and Newfoundland.

THE FUNERAL OF M. JOFFRIN. Paris, sept. 18.—The funeral of M. Joffirin, late member of the Chamber of Deputies, took place to-day.

Ten thousand persons attended the services at the SICKNESS IN GERMANY Berlin, Sept. 18.-Typhus fever and dysentery pre-ail to an alarming extent in East Prussia and Upper

vail to an alarming extent in East Prussia and Upper Silesia. There have been many deaths caused by the diseases. FRENCH WARSHIPS IN AFRICAN WATERS. Paris, sept. 18.—In view of the recent developments at Tripoll the Government has ordered the French Mediterranean and Levant squadrons to proceed to North Africa.

A FRENCH EDITOR IMPRISONED. Paris, Sept. 18.—The editor of the "Cocarde," the Boulangist organ, has been imprisoned for infringing the Press law

SHIPMENTS OF LINEN TO AMERICA. London, Sept. 18.—The merchants of Belfast are making every endeavor to place as much linen as pos sible in the United States before the McKinley Tariff bill goes into effect. The White Star Line steamer

### CANADA AND THE M'KINLEY BILL.

COMMENTS OF THE DOMINION PRESS ON SIL JOHN MACDONALD'S MORRISBURG SPEECH.

The address delivered by Sir John Macdonald is that of self-reliant and capable statesman, who comect for congratulation, but the Canadians, as he expresses it, are not "crying over i country is not the commercial vassal of the United new markets in a business-like way, and with perfecconfidence in the future. The wise words of sir John Macdonald Inspire that confidence.\*

of the blow aimed at Canada Sir John himself preaches to Australia. We cannot at once expect an imme

sir John said to grow something else and sell elsewhere, he is practically prescribing cake as a remedy
for a bread famine."

"The violate" (Liberal) says: "What is the use of
Sir John Macdounde's pretending to closer trade relations, when at the most he is not ready to do more than
favor a rests-citation of the state of things which
proved fatal to the former convention. With him the
safety of the manufacturing combines is the first and
last consideration. Tae McKindey bill is not going to kill
Canada. Far from it. We can survive restriction in its
worst form, for there is no end to the clasticity of a
young community like this. The question is, Why should
we suffer so much for the sake of keeping Sir John
Macdonald in office, and of shielding a few contic indistries which, for eleven years, have literally devorred the continental free trade, which is within our
reach whenever we choose to ask for it? We can
hardly expect Congress to thrust it upon an Admin's
tration bound hand and foot to the support of its
antithesis."

as he did not see them written, though he had no doubt they were by him. O'Erlen has retained the services of seven lawyers. Prince tosofy is each to have regarded the whole affair as a joke, though the Queen has sent a distatch to Lord Stanley inquiring about its truth.

THE STEAMER SPAARNDAM AFLOAT. London, Sept. 1s. The steamer spaarndam, from Rotterdam f r New York, which grounded at Maashins

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AT TANGLER Tangier, Sept. 1 . The Empress of Austria has ar-ved here aboard the yacht Chazille from Glbraltar, he yacht will be quarantined two days.

#### WANTED TO GO TO THE SPIRIT LAND.

and highly until they fell exhausted, only to make weal efforts to continue. Finally a squad of twenty five policemen dispersed the crowd, heart, all of them having danced until completely fatigned, and resist ance being useless. It is bely ved that they will again attempt the five days' dance before logg.

EAGER TO RETURN TO THE CENTRAL.

STRIKERS IN ALBANY SENDING PETITIONS TO

Albany, sept. In especials. The several hundred former employes of the Central Ladread, who found themselve, out of work when the strike was declared off vertenday are endeavoring in every conceivable manner to secure reinstatement. For some days there was almost open rebellion among the strakers. The men had been kept firm on the promise of sufficient support to maintain their families, and when the money came and only a pittance was doled out to each the manufacture of petitions to the rail and company for reinstalement began. The curious fact about this was that those who had been forders when the strain bounds brightest for the men were the first to start the multing of petitions. At least say patitions have thus far he esent to superintendend lingell. These petitions make promises of several kinds, the last one, which is a giref by a great many men, promising each and every one to sever his connection with the Keichies. Large multiplier of men have made personal application for rein statement, but very few of the men were put back to work.

General Superintendent Veorhees, of the New York Central Railroad, said yesterday that the fact that the Knights of Labor had declared the strike off did not in the least change the situation of affairs, and that not more than 10 per cent of the strikers would be taken back. The applications for work which were made vesterday by the strikers were placed on file, and in this city only a few men were taken back to

work in the freight yards.

Samuel Compers, president of the American Federa-tion of Labor, said in an interview yesterday: "1 tion of Labor, said in an interview yesterday: "I regret that the Central strikers have been defeated, but it is only what I expected and foresaw the day after the strike was ordered. The cause of the defeat less within the order of the Knights of Labor itself. The Knights are constantly denouncing strikes and trade union methods, and a a consequence they are never prepared for the inevitable; as a result, their back of preparation renders their defeat almost certain at the start. The only way to do it to lay aside the dollars necessary to sustain men on strike."

# THE GOLD REATERS WIN THEIR FIGHT.

The expected increase of 33.1.3 per cent in the tariff in gold leaf, as provided for in the McKinley bill, has naide 2,000 skilled American workmen belonging to the National Gold and Silver Beaters Union happy. They have secured an advance of from 15 to 30 per cent in wages in this city, Brooklyn. Roston, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Hartford and other places where gold leaf is manufactured. Yes other places where got real is manniageness. Leaday the "Big Four" gave in and the following firms signed contracts with the union, of which Frank Herd man is president: M. Schultz & Brother, No. 152 East Houston st. Schultz & Co., No. 25 St. Mark's Place; William H. Kemp, No. 178 Hudson St. and the Vollean Manufacturing Company, No. 506 Broome st.

# WEST DRN MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE.

Chicago, Sept. 18 (Special).- A dispatch from Joliet says that a meeting of milk producers and shippers on the principal lines leading to Chicago was held yesterday in that city, prices discussed and a resolution to organize for higher prices carried. Working committees were appointed and works of Working committees were appointed and works of considerable importance outlined. The proposition of a joint stock company met with favor. In the matter of city distribution the milk producers decided to do away with middlemen by employing a practical dairyman in Chicago to handle their milk. Surplus milk will be used up in co-operative cheese factories.

# THE SHIP CHALLENGER SIGHTED.

D. B. Dearbone, agent for the ship Challenger, received a dispatch yesterday from Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, Me., owners of the Challenger, soying that she had been sighted off the Boston Highlands, and would soon be in Boston Harbor. Mr. Dearbone was of the opinion that the Challenger would be towed to Bath, where she would he repaired. He thought that \$20,000 would cover the

# DYING BY APPOINTMENT.

TWO FAITHFUL LOVERS KILL THEMSELVES AT THE SAME HOUR.

THE MAN. STANDING ON AN ELEVATED ROAL PLATFORM, SHOOTS HIMSELF UNDER THE

WOMAN'S WINDOW-SHE THEN SENDS

and the Bowery, almost at the same moment, yesterday morning. The man, Gustave Koch, a crayon artist, stood on the platform of the ele window, and blew out his brains with a revolver. lumediately afterward, in the seclusion of her own room, she discharged a bullet into he She was Emilie Rossi, an actress, and she

planned the double tragedy. Emilie Rossi belonged to Amberg's theatrical company and lately had been rehearsing for a leading part in a new German opera called She received \$90 a month during the ummer, and her salary was to be increased at the beginning of the opera season. She was a pretty girl, nineteen years old, and had atfather, who died in Germany years ago, was a taland boarded at No. 232 East Twelfth-st. Seven a fine-looking man, but had a nervous temperament and was provoked to anger or mirth easily Not long after his arrival in this city he was another man. Koch fell in love with Emilie Rossi she returned to New-York a month ago. Howery and Canal-st. The window of Emilie's room everlooked the south end of the platform

of the Bowery.

young weman stood. The room was dark within,

man's suicide there was the report of another revolver, in her room, but it was scarcely noticed, and the meaning of it was not known until later. Policemen carried the young man's body to the police station in Eldridge st. In his pockets were ound cards and papers giving his name and ad-This was written on one of Emilie Rossi's

visiting Cards:
Send word to B. F. Falk, No. icts Broadway. Leave
the two rings on my flugers, and send everything else
found in my possession to my re-idence, No. 252 East
following the my possession to my re-idence, No. 252 East

There also was a eard on which was written My Degreet Hal: I cannot write I cannot speak I kies Cice. Your unfortunate sister, Ki s. Adolf. EMILIE ROSSI.

Kr's Adolf. EMILIE ROSSI.

An envelope in one pocket contained a lock of Emilie's hair. The police did not know who Emilie was then. They did not find out until after 7 a. m., when the discovery of the girl's suicide was made by Mrs. Knorrd. Talk of Koch's dramatic death had reached the cate, and Mrs. Knorrd went up to Emilie's room. The body of the young actress lay on the bed with a red stain over the heart where the fatal bullet had entered. A bunch of heliotrope was pinned on the breast of her night-gown. The revolver with which she had killed herself was new, like the weapon used by Koch. They had been purchased together on Wednesday evening in the Bowery

In her room was found a long letter, addressed to Mrs. Knorrd, and written in German. Por tions of it were translated as follows:

Once more pardon. I do not destre to die anywhe else but with you. Roch would not permit it. I to k, everything vesterday. He did everything to fratorde me. Next week he was going to leave a lar fortune for me. Nothing could prevent me, thoug Gustaye has loved me too much to be separated frome for a moment. I do not want to die with hir

trate me. Next week he was going to leave a large tortune for me. Nothing could prevent me, though, Gustave has loved me too much to be separated from me for a moment. I do not want to die with him. It goes before. Peace to his grave, pure, trae soit, I select this early morning hour so that I may be carried away before guests will arrive. I won't disturb the quiet of the night.

Forgave me that I did it in your house, but see, I did not want to live in such misery. Now I am at leat among people who love me.

Since I have entered your house I have worn a mask. You know how often you have represented me for showing lack of confidence. My reticent nature has alvays been my worst enemy.

I am long dead to the world, and it was in Germany that they broke my heart and every one helped abous, some with their love, others with their hate.

My mother does not love me any more, since she learned my strength of will and purpose. She thinks finat my stablorn disposition will forever keep me down and destroy my chances of rising in the world. What was to her the end and alm of existence was of no account to mo. She wished for me splendor and riches, but I never cared much for the vanities of the life and sparned the judgment of the werld. The world appears to me to be too bad for me to exist in, and since my mother wrote to me to say that she never wanted to see me again, I have not he shated one moment in carrying out my purp se of putting an end of this world, the peace which II have never enjoyed in this world, the peace which II have never enjoyed in this world, the peace which II have never enjoyed in this world, the peace which I have never enjoyed in this world, the peace which I have never enjoyed in this world, the peace which I have never enjoyed in this world, the peace which I have never enjoyed in this world, the peace which I have never enjoyed in this world, the peace which I have never half will be too late, but in my eyes there is neither evenes nor pallistion for her harsh treatment of me when it will be

die.

I want to be cremated-burned up-after my death, and let it be done to morrow.

and let it be done to morrow.

In my jewel-box I leave some little keepsakes.

My ntairs are all in order.

Please say nothing of suicide. I died of heart-

Please say nothing of substances.

Now for cremation. Forgive me for the mask I wore, and, still, how good it is that you have not seen anything of the sufferings I have endured. The passionate pain of the heart would have caused you to suffer, too, if you had known how body I suffered. I hope you may be rewarded for the good you have the property of the suffering to the good to have done. So good by to all. Koch had written a letter to his employer, and Mr. Falk received it, by mail in the afternoon.

It gave him information of the suicide, but did not explain the cause.

Undertakers obtained permits to place the bodies in coffins, but the arrangements for burial

Cadertakers obtained permits to place the bodies in collins, but the arrangements for burial were not completed.

Mr. Amberg, when seen last night by a Tribune reporter, said: "I shall see that the wishes with regard to the disposition of Miss Rossi's body, "pressed in her letter, are carried out. Her faneral will take place on Sunday and leter she will be cremated as her letter directs. I sent a cable dispatch to her mother that Emilie was dead, but of course I went into no details. Miss Rossi had been with me before in the season of '87 and '88, and, while she never had much opportunity, she was a most capable actress, and would undoubtelly have developed into an artist of exceptional ability. That the most affectionate relations existed between mother and daughter. I am certain, and Madame Rossi will be heart-broken at the sad news. Miss Rossi was ambitions to a degree, and almost daily came to my office to ask if I had a part for her yet. I did not know the young fellow. I have frequently seen him at the theatre, but, of course, the private affairs of members of my company are not my concern."

#### SEEKING A DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

MR. WALLER'S OBJECTION TO PLACING MR DEPEW'S ALTERNATE ON WORLD'S

FAIR COMMITTEES.

Chicago, Sept. 18 .- At the opening of this morning's ssion of the World's Fair Commission Widener, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to the the director general of the Exposition at the opening

he asked that Mr. Breslin, the alternate of Chauncey Depen has been placed, Mr. Thatcher said there were special reasons why the alternate of Mr. Depen should be recognized on all committees to which Mr. Depew had been assigned.

Mr. Waller, of Connecticut, thought one alternate was as good as another, and there was no reasons why Mr. Depew's case should be made a special one. The motion was finally laid on the table.

out Mr. Breslin for honor among the alternates is given by one of the Commissioners as follows: dent Palmer had let it be known that he had decided Foreign Relations, with Mr. Waller second on the list. Mr. Waller was willing to act in a capacity subordinate relation toward Mr. Bresh

P. H. Lannun, of salt Lake City, World's Fair Com-missioner for Utah, has applied to the Committee on site for ten acres of ground for Utah's display. Ha-say that all of it will be utilized, and that no state or Territory will be able to make such an interesting

it was given to the latter body until Friday to indicate

MENHADEN FISHING IN BUZZARD'S BAT. Boston, Sept. 15 (Special). The full bench of the apreme Court, in an opinion sent down to day, holds, chester, that the taking of menhaden with a purs-cine in hazzard's hay must cease. By the findings of the Superior Court the alleged offence was com-mitted at a point about a rule and a quarter west of the shore line of the town of Falmouth. The de-fendant contended that this point was not within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, but was a part of the open sea. The court holds, however, that the lay is within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, and that the standard of Issui is not unconstitutional. and that the statute of 1886 is not unconstitutional. The opinion is the first which bears the name of Judge Field in his capacity of Chief Justice of the State,

Canaden, N. J., Sept. 18 (Special).-Patrick/Howers, sixty five years of a.e. was found dead with his face battered in at his home. No. 757 Pennsylvanivave. Though the man must have been killed some time in the hight, the authorities were not warned by Howers's wife until this afternoon, and then she gave meagre information. Questioned closely she admitted that howers and her son, by a former hisband, had a quarrel, but the said that it was only a little diffi-culty. Neighbors, however, say that there was a violent disturbance in the house last ingut and that curses, wells and threats were heard. The minderer, whose name is John Fitzerald, escaped from the city.

### A PROTEST FROM DAKOTA BUSINESS MEN. Yankton, S. D., Sept. 18. The Chamber of Commerce

"carnestly profesting against the continued publica-tion of the wholesale falschoods about crop failures, state and especially to Yankton County, where crops of all kinds for a number of years have averaged fully
Treasury notes,
on to those of lowe or Illinois, and where a failure of
As a reason for offering the resolution, Mr. Plumb up to those of lows or Illinois, and where a failure of

### Racine, Wis., Sept. 18.-W. A. Collins, of Hagers. own, Md., while on his way from his home to Scattle, lously,"

wash., fell from a Milwaukee and st. Paul sheeping car Tuesday night, one mile north of Western Union Junction, and fractured his skull, broke his nose and injured himself internally.

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.-W. A. Collins was for many

years one of the proprietors of "The Pittsburg Chronicle," and later Editor of "The Chronicle Tele-He is a man of brilliant attainments and was

#### A CHILD LOST IN A STORM. Poughkeepsie, Sept. 18 (Special). There is much ex-

citement in and about Hudson over a lost child, a three year old boy, son of George Weaver, who lives in ince 9 o'clock last Tuesday morning, when wandered away, accompanied by a small dog, which was his constant companion. The dog also cannot be found. The child was thinly clad, bareheaded and THE LIQUOR LICENSE REVENUE OF BOSTON.

ins been received by the city on account of liquor incenses this year. The amount from the supple-mentary licenses recently authorized on account of the increased population discovered by the new census is \$66,600, and the amount for Eccuses previously issued is \$961,541. Notwithstanding the decrease in

## PRICE THREE CENTS. AGREED ON RECIPROCITY.

/ saac

THE ALDRICH AMENDMENT ACCEPTED BY THE HOUSE CONFEREES.

BRIGHTER PROSPECT OF AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO

> HOUSES OVER THE TARIFF BILL-A SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONFERENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 18 .- The conferces on Tariff bill held several long sessions again today, and at the close of the meeting this evening the prospect of an early agreement had vastly improved. The most striking result of to-day's reciprocity amendment, which has now become practically an unchallenged part of the Tariff bill Its incorporation into the measure was, of course, almost a certainty from the time it was agreed to by the Senate; but there was some fear ferred or made dependent on concessions in other

quarters by the representatives of the Senate. The action of the conference to-day takes this points at issue between the two houses, and puts it clearly beyond the chance of failure through shown by the conference to treat the Aldrich amendment simply on its own merits, and as in no way affected by the other questions on which there was a division of sentiment, and a formal ity proposals. It was found on a poll of the committee that no Republican vote had reason for Mr. Waller's opposition to singling cast against the Aldrich amendment. reciprocity feature was adopted by the full committee, and that action marked the extent of progress there during the day.

The Republican members met, however, subse quently and continued their work on the bill during both the afternoon and the evening. Enough progress was made, one of the members of the that a report can be made to the two houses early next week. There is still a wide divergence of of the bill, but these differences are getting more and more into a shape in which they offer a fair prospect of adjustment. The progress made on the bill up to date may be summarized practically

The chemical schedule will stand as amended by the Senate, the changes made being in most yielded the advances it made on the wines and spirits schedule, owing to remonstrances coming from the Minister to France and from the State the bill, and there is also a fair chance for the levelling upward of various rates in the glass

rest of the week, in the hope of being able to report an agreement by next Monday or Tuesday. The difficulty in adjusting the sugar question may prove a serious one, however, and postpone a final report until the end of next week.

THE MONEY MARKET UNDER DISCUSSION. SUNATOR PLUMB CRITICISES SECRETARY WIN-

Washington, Sept. 18 (special).- A resolution of inof the recent alleged financial crisis. Mr. Plumb wanted to know something about the sort of disbursements made in payment of the silver builton bought ach month under the new Silver law, and after explaining the purpose of the resolution, the Kansas started in upon his favorite hobby of "taking the Freesury out of business." recent operations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the money market, but failed entirely to succest a better scheme of his own for meeting similar

took measure in the course of his remarks to say plainly that the recent money scare was, in his

opinion, a wholly illusory and manufactured one. Mr. Plamb offered a resolution directing the Sec retary of the Treasury to inform the senate whether the payment of checks for silver bullion over the proper clearing house, does not result in paying out notes of the larger denominations instead of those suited for circulation and use in ordinary business tion of the wholesale interaction of the southern portion of the transactions, and whether such method of payment as they may relate to the southern portion of the transactions, and whether such method of payment state and expectally to Yankion County, where crops does not result in the payment of gold instead of

crops has never occurred, as we are prepared to demonstrate by the sworn statements of a large number of our farmers, now in our possession, and which this Chamber of Commerce is prepared to verify."

As a reason for offering the resolution, Mr. Plumb sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from a member of a New York banking firm stating facts as to the payment of such checks, and venturing the prediction that the already constitution of the payment of such checks, and venturing the prediction that the already constitution of the payment of such checks. diction that the silver question was not finally settled, and that New-York speculation and accumulations of silver threatened to arouse it. "Bank withdrawnle of Treasury gold." the writer says, "will be seized upon by certain influential journals here unscrapu

Plumb snoke of the conspicuous illustration that had taken place within the last few weeks of the impolicy of allowing the Treasury Department to obstruct accelerate the business of the country. For years the Treasury Department, he said, had hoarded money and during all that time the volume of currency had been constantly decreasing, on account of the withdrawal of recognized as one of the best enitorial writers in this part of the country. Two of his sons are now connected with the press of this city.

National bank notes. The secretary of the Treasury hard seen the business of the country hampered on account of that lack of money, but he had waited until a panic was impending-not a stock-brokers' panic, but a stringency of money that affected the banks of all the cities and seriously interfered with the operations of ordinary business. And then what had the Secretary done! He had given out the money to the holders of Government bonds, under such circumstances as to enable them (and not him) to control the money supply of the country during their pleasure. The money which a few days ago had out at the will of the Secretary, was to-day in the hands \$20,000,000. And it was perfectly safe to say that Boston, Sept. 18 (Special).-More than \$1,000,000 | these men, having that money, would use it to benefit themselves, and not in the interest of the people. Nothing but an overwhelming calamity would ever divorce the Treasury from such malicious interference

with the business of the country. reason why checks given for the purchase of silver bullion should not go through the ordinary channels

of trade in the same way as other checks did.

Nr. Allison said that, as he understood the law for the purchase of silver bullion, it required the degretars